

Amendments to the claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of claims:

Claims 1-11 (canceled).

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method for measuring an induced release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ comprising:

- measuring the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a subject, followed by
- inducing the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of ~~a~~ the subject by intravenous administration of secretin and oral administration of a ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject, and
- measuring the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the exhaled air of the subject ~~before and after the~~ intravenous administration of secretin and before and after the oral administration of the ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 characterized in that the ^{13}C -triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-diocadecanoate-2-octanoate-1- ^{13}C .

Claim 14 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 characterized in that measuring the amount of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ is effected by isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) or non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (NDIR).

Claim 15 (previously presented): The method according to claim 12 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The method according to claim 13 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.

Claim 17 (currently amended): A method for diagnosing exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), comprising:

- measuring $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a subject, followed by
- inducing the release of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a the subject by intravenous administration of secretin and oral administration of a ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject,
- measuring the induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the exhaled air of the subject ~~before and after~~ intravenous administration of secretin and ~~before and after~~ oral administration of the ^{13}C -triglyceride to the subject, and

- comparing (i) the measured induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of the subject with
(ii) a measured induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in exhaled air of a healthy subject after intravenous administration of secretin and after oral administration of the ^{13}C -triglyceride to the healthy subject,

wherein a diagnosis of EPI in the subject is indicated when the an induced value of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the subject ~~that~~ is reduced as compared to the healthy subject ~~indicates a diagnosis of EPI in the subject.~~

Claim 18 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 characterized in that the ^{13}C -triglyceride is the mixed triglyceride glyceryl-1,3-diocadecanoate-2-octanoate-1- ^{13}C .

Claim 19 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 characterized in that measuring the amount of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ is effected by isotope ratio mass spectroscopy (IRMS) or non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (NDIR).

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method according to claim 17 wherein the intravenous administration comprises intravenously administering to the subject 1 clinical unit (U) of secretin per kilogram of body weight of the subject within about 15 to 30 minutes.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The method according to claim 20 wherein the oral administration comprises orally administering to the subject 200 mg of the mixed triglyceride with a test meal.